

THE CITY.

Notice to Subscribers.

The Express will be delivered hereafter, on the route between Fourth and Tenth streets, by Henry Hargrave, to whom payment should be made.

WANTED.

A young man to carry a down town route on the Express. A German preferred.

Skating Rink.

Don't forget that the rink will be open to-night for the general public, and there will no doubt be another crowded house.

Returned from the War.

The Grant Guards, with all their escort, arrived from Madison this morning about 3 o'clock, and without any fuss or parade debarked from their boats and scattered to their homes, without stopping to tell anybody the result of the grand march.

Oliver B. Bond.

Let never forget that this favorite young actor takes a complimentary benefit at Weisiger Hall to-morrow night, on which occasion, supported by a good company, he will produce David Garrick. He will also give a matinee Saturday afternoon.

Ran Away.

This forenoon a horse ran away with an empty buggy, on Jefferson street, coming up town. At the intersection of Seventh street, he ran into a doctor's buggy, tipped it over, spilling the doctor, but doing no particular damage, and the last seen of him, he was going out Sixth street at full speed.

Death of a Noted Turfman.

Only a day or so ago we recorded the death of Col. Adam L. Bingham, a noted turfman, and now we hear that Col. Wm. J. Minor, equally celebrated for his love of turf sports, is no more. They were famous men in their day, and had troops of friends. We will never look on their like again.

Didn't Swindle the Negroes.

The Cincinnati Gazette contains letters from General Barbridge and Runkle concerning a charge that Barbridge and other persons had conspired to swindle the negroes in purchasing their claims. It appears that they never bought any, and what dealings there have been were as free from wrong as such transactions generally are.

The Circus and Menagerie.

On Saturday, in the forenoon, there will be an exhibition of all the wild animals composing Bailey's menagerie. For this occasion only, the admission will be 25 cents for all, and no half price, and no circus performance will be given. Every body should see the gay old rhinoceros, and this is the only menagerie in the United States exhibiting one.

Wastell's Dancing School.

Mr. Wastell, the accomplished professor in the Terpsichorean art, commences his class for the fall and winter to-morrow afternoon at Odd Fellows' Hall. Hundreds of our young friends, aye, and old ones too (for Wastell has been with us for many years), can testify as to his proficiency in the art. His class will be a large one.

Louisville Opera House.

There was a very good house in attendance last evening, and the performances were such as to give satisfaction. Among the members of the company deserving notice, we take pleasure in mentioning Harry Duffield. He is young, but displays very fine talent, and with study will attain a high position. The bill for this evening is the French play of Eustache, Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh playing the principal parts.

Army of the Tennessee.

The executive committee held a meeting in this city yesterday. Various committees were appointed by the chairman, such as on banquet, on arrangements, on finance, on reception of delegates and transportation; and it was determined to extend invitations to the officers of the regular army. In view of the death of General Barbridge, the decoration committee will prepare suitable decorations. The committee will meet again October 21st.

Huge Excitement.

A negro has been prowling for several nights of late about the residence of Mr. Bates, on First street, near Broadway. Mr. Bates being on the lookout, saw him last evening and let fly at him the contents of a double-barreled pistol, whereat the darkey, not being greatly hurt, fled with the speed of an antelope. All the windows in the neighborhood were soon filled with night-capped heads, and for a time the excitement ran high. The negro was caught by a watchman and brought back to Mr. Bates, who, thinking the fellow had been sufficiently punished, let him go.

Nickel Counterfeiters.

Yesterday Officers Bligh and Gallagher arrested Henry A. Marchand at his place of business on Market street, between Seventh and Eighth, on the charge of making counterfeit nickels. On his premises were found a bucket-full of unfinished work, a die for manufacturing and a melting pot. They took him to jail, together with a servant woman named Ann Fletcher, who had been engaged in circulating the stuff. This morning Officers Gallagher and Cave arrested Adolph Eitel as an accomplice of Marchand, engaged in circulating the product. These parties will come before U. S. Commissioner Ballard for examination on Saturday.

One Thousand Millions.

That is a tremendous amount of money, and if properly employed will accomplish an incalculable amount of good. But how should such a sum be invested in order to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number? Think a moment. In banking? No, for banking capital does not produce—it only gathers. Not in banking; not in railroads; not in canals; nor slack-water navigation; nor expensive public structures; for these, though all good in themselves and really desirable, are of far less importance to the public welfare than one other object; and that one object should absorb the energies of the people, their time, their money, the use of their tongues and pens, till it is attained. In what then should such an amount of money be invested to do most good? Answer—

IN MANUFACTURES.

Manufactures are the life-blood of the city, and every energy of every individual in the city should be put forth, without a moment's relaxation, until the manufacturing interests of the city are put on the firmest possible foundation. If Louisville is ever to be what she is eminently fitted by her position and facilities to become, it must be by investing three-fourths of all her means and energies in the establishment and maintenance of manufactures.

We want hundreds of establishments for the manufacture of every possible article of use or ornament for which the human family makes any demand—factories in gold, silver, precious stones; in lead, iron, brass, zinc, tin and every other mineral; in wood in all varieties; in leather; in stone and marble; in earth; in glass; in tools and machinery—in fact, we want Louisville to be able to produce within herself all the manufactured articles any of her people use, and work up all the raw material her Briarcan arms can possibly reach.

But she will have to wait long years to have a thousand millions invested in factories, if she does not improve most wonderfully on the past. The cities of the falls have facilities for the establishment of cheap manufactures not surpassed, if equalled, on this continent. The water power of the falls, if properly utilized, by filling the bed of the river in front of the city at the head of the falls, and on both sides of the river from the head of the falls, as far down as the mouth of Salt river, with mills and factories, is sufficient to supply motive power actually to thousands of productive establishments, and the erection of these would demand the erection of other factories, which would well afford to supply steam power until the plateau at the falls, about 100 square miles in extent, should be filled with factories and their thousands of dependencies. There is absolutely no limit to the facilities offered, and there should be no limit to the energy displayed by the people in improving those facilities.

Utilize the water power of the falls, as the first step in the grand and glorious work.

Bailey's Menagerie and Circus.

The attendance at this great show yesterday afternoon and evening was immense. The collection of wild animals is undoubtedly the best that has visited this city, this season. After the ring performance was over, the crowds were almost driven from the tent, so long did they linger looking at the huge rhinoceros, the elephants and camels, the beautiful sacred ox, of India, and the other animals, birds, &c. The ring performances were of Sebastian, who is one of the most graceful, daring and finished equestrians in this country. To see him, on the back of his finely-formed horse with his beautiful little boy perched upon his father's head, and borne around the ring at lightning speed, is not only of itself worth the admission but is one of the finest equestrian acts we have ever seen. A more meritorious company of gymnasts, acrobats and equestrians never visited our city, nor can we remember of ever seeing so many talented performers, male and female, in any circus, here or elsewhere, as Bailey's incomparable organization presents. It will remain this week only, and we most willingly commend it to the patronage of all our citizens.

The Odd Fellows' Fair.

An "immense jam" is the most appropriate expression for the attendance at the fair last night. The horse and buggy was to have been drawn last night, but the necessary blanks had not been made out. The tickets have nearly all been sold, and the drawing will certainly take place to-night at 10 o'clock. The lady managers of the fair were much chagrined at the postponement, but from no other source was dissatisfaction heard. Everything to-night will be closed out at auction and rare bargains may be expected. If any one wishes to make great bargains for a little outlay, let them give the Odd Fellows' Hall a call to-night. We do not know whether the managers propose to auction off the pretty ladies that have gathered at the hall each night, but if so, there will be no lack of bidders.

Negro Preacher in a Fix.

Rev. Brother Sneathen is preacher at the Jackson-street Church for colored people. Sneathen is somewhat of a character, a regular bishop to his congregation, with whom he does not always get along as quietly and happily as he should. Last evening the congregation assembled for service. In the course of the evening, Sneathen took occasion to comment rather harshly on the conduct of Mrs. Mary Ellison, or Page, as she is known on the books of the church, and her daughter

Irene. Both the women were present. After dismissing the congregation. Sneathen was leaving the church, surrounded by a body-guard of his particular friends, when the two women broke through the crowd and Irene, drawing a cowl, laid it across his brawny shoulders and back with a vengeance. Sneathen had the two viragos before the City Court this morning, where each was fined five dollars and compelled to give bond in \$200 for six months.

Terrible Fall—Death.

About 4 o'clock last evening a terrible accident occurred at the city hospital, which has since resulted in death. Barney Potter, a carpenter, was on the roof timbers of the eastern end of the extension, when his footing missed, and he fell between the rafters head first and struck face down upon the floor timbers of the fourth story, a distance of about twenty feet. When taken up it was found that one of his eyes was utterly destroyed, the bone of the nose was crushed flat, both cheek bones broken, one jaw broken, and a great gash cut under the jaw. He was removed to a ward in the hospital, and his wounds dressed. About six o'clock his wife and brother-in-law, having been informed, removed him to his residence on Shelby street, between Marshall and Walnut. Dr. Metcalf was called in, and did all that could be done to relieve his sufferings, but his internal injuries were so severe that at one o'clock this morning he died. Mr. Potter was a German, had been in this city about a year, coming from Cincinnati here. He had only yesterday begun to work on the hospital. He was about forty years old, and leaves a wife, but no children.

Two Hearts Made Happy.

Equire Stevens is a conservator of the peace, being a Justice thereof—a humanitarian, for he makes dishonest fellows pay what they owe, and otherwise discharges his duty as an officer of law. And once and a while he makes hearts happy. An incident of that kind occurred yesterday. An individual who, for church reasons, didn't want to apply to a minister to "tie the knot," called on the "Squire with his affiance," who "was a rare and Leonard. The Esquire, like Barker, was 'willin', and our old friend Jared Bull, who likes to see that sort of thing going on, stood up with the bridegroom, and a young lady who had just called in officiated as maid for the bride; and in the twinkling of an eye "Two souls with but a single thought," &c. The bride whispered to her new husband, "You must pay, you know." To which he answered—settled, and the pair departed as though it were an every-day affair. Thus runs the world away.

Gas Works for Jefferson City, La.

Mr. John Lockwood, contractor and engineer for the above works, has been in our city some days, arranging with Messrs. Dennis Long & Co. for the speedy completion and delivery of the pipe, castings, lamp-posts, gas-holder, &c., to be used in erecting the works. Messrs. Long & Co. will commence the delivery of material by the 1st of November. The people of Jefferson City may, therefore congratulate themselves on having such a responsible firm to supply the material for their gas works. Mr. Lockwood built the gas works in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana, Columbus, Ohio, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and at other points, and his experience in this line, and his reputation as an engineer, are a guarantee that the project will be carried forward with energy, and that the works will be all that he claims for them.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

THURSDAY, September 23.

"Silence is the perfectest herald of joy," and that such is the opinion of justice, as she dons the ermine and prepares to pronounce upon the affairs of State, is evident from the continuous rapping one hears in the tribunal that attends to city matters.

Then what is the use of replying, "For where there's a will there's a way, and to-morrow the sun may be shining, although it is cloudy to-day."

Thus thought James Ryan, a lad of about 14, but the disorder of this "son-of-a-bitch" manner, secured up a sufficient amount of cloudy weather to hide James from the public gaze. At the imposing mansion, way out on Third street, he has taken "refuge."

Next, "in all their loneliness of mien," came Mary and Irene Ellison, to answer to the charge of assaulting Pastor Sneathen, of the Jackson-street Church. The pastor, with solemn air and pious words, made out a stirring case against the fair Irene; but then, "the devil can cite scripture for his purpose," and evidently the devil mixes himself quite prominently with the affairs of this congregation. With tragic air and Shakespearean quotation, did the learned counsel for the defense plead for his clients, but owing to the fact that he got his clients' purses and their character mixed up in his quotations, his Honor came to the conclusion that "ther persons" must be the most weighty of the two, and requested a contribution of \$5 from each, and their bond for \$200 for six months. With smiling visage and rare tact did the reverend pastor calmly withdraw. It is to be hoped that the cowardly he received may be of some benefit, and that Irene received \$5 worth of satisfaction.

Ben. Hillery, with his keg full of beer, supposed to have been surreptitiously taken from another beer-keg at the Lexington depot, was now brought forward, but as Ben. had only discharged his duty in receiving the discharge, from the burg of his former beer-keg, he was discharged. Mick Ferguson, drunkenness, fined \$3. Hiram Thornton, G. H. Pulliam, J. A. Jones, Phil. Donahue, and Chas. Dingledy, drunk and disorderly, each fined \$5. Nancy Blackely, stealing a bureau from Madison street church, and her daughter

HORRIBLE INDIAN MASSACRE.

Four Men Murdered and Scalped Near Fort Buford, the Indians Who They Were, and How They Died.

From the Sioux City Journal, Sept. 16th. We, yesterday, had a call from Major Wilkinson, who, for six years prior to the first of the present month, was Indian Agent at Fort Buford and Berthold. At the late mentioned he turned over to the agent to Capt. Clifford.

We are indebted to Major Wilkinson for a correct statement of a terrible outrage perpetrated by Indians near Fort Buford, on the 10th of August.

The Major, in company with Charles Lanpeter, trader at Buford, and the latter's wife and three children, arrived at Buford on the 11th of August, the day after the occurrence of the scene we are about to narrate.

About eight miles from the fort a hayrack party, composed of twenty men, were at work. The hay being put up in a government contract, being Capt. Anderson's filling, Capt. Payne being in charge of the working party, though not at the time present.

The men were well armed, in expectation of trouble, many of them having guns strapped to their backs as they worked. During the day, just at what time we do not know, about forty Indians, of the Uncpapa band, made a vigorous attack upon the party. The men were fully prepared and made effective resistance, driving the redskins from the field. The Indians captured one horse, but no animal taken by the whites more than made up the loss.

As soon as the attack was made, the party began moving toward the fort. Not long before, a party of four men, Peter S. Dugan, Adam Jones, James McLain and Joseph Arado, together with a man and a horse, were going to the hay-field for hay.

Firing was distinctly heard at the fort and by the hayrack party, about two miles from the fort. When the vicinity was reached by the hayrack party, a sickening scene was presented.

The four men were found dead, two of them stark naked, the others partially stripped, and all scalped and horribly mutilated. Three of them were close together, and the fourth was about forty rods distant, evidently having run as far as he could and being chased by the Indians. The Indians had made off with the mule and horse, as well as the clothing and personal effects of the men, leaving the wagon. The indications were that the fight had been desperate. The men were armed, and that they used their weapons the bodies of the dead Indians, together with the number of exploded cartridges found, well attested. Bloody arrows were picked up, which the men had evidently pulled from their bodies with their own hands. One man had thirteen arrows shot into him, and received two other severe wounds besides.

When the fring was heard, a party from the fort set out for the scene, but did not reach the ground until after the hayrackers. At the fort, at the time, were about twelve hundred Assinibone Indians, who were there to receive supplies. A number of the Assinibones were armed, and there took possession of the bodies of the two dead Indians, whom they scalped and otherwise disfigured in a horrible manner with their knives.

Lieut. Townsend, with a guard of men, followed the tracks of the retreating Indians to the river, a distance of two miles, where the savages had crossed over, and rendered further pursuit one of the question. There are only thirty-five soldiers on duty at Buford. Judging by the trail, the Indians numbered about seventy-five.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

Two Women Who Didn't Know Their Mother—An "Unknown" Recently Buried.

From the New York Herald, 19th. This is a story of some interest, and one that is a maximum of commiseration; but there are some points of which people are reasonably sure. The wise child who would hesitate to name father could scarcely be expected to have any doubts concerning his maternal relative. But a mysterious case is furnished by Werden Beeman, which goes to show that a woman can be mistaken even in her own mother. On the 9th instant, the police found at 132 Cherry street, and conveyed to the morgue, the body of an unknown woman, who was supposed to have been murdered. Her skull was fractured as if by a blunt instrument. An inquest was held on the body, but was adjourned to Monday for further evidence.

Mrs. Ellen Davis, 241 West Fourteenth street, called at the morgue the day after the body of the woman was sent there, and identified it as that of her mother, Mrs. Anna McCaffrey, and on the next day her sister, the other daughter, Mrs. Kate McKoon, 217 avenue B, called, and also identified the body. On the day of the funeral, Monday last, a number of the friends of the late Mrs. McCaffrey looked at the corpse in company with the two women named, and recognizing the features, bade it a last adieu. The circumstances of the case are as follows: Mrs. McCaffrey, who was a native of Ireland, was a very intelligent and highly educated young lady.

The case is altogether one of the most remarkable that has ever been before the courts of this city.

Death of General George W. Monroe. FRANKFORT, Ky., September 22.

General George W. Monroe expired in this city to-day, at 11:05 o'clock A. M., after a lingering illness, of consumption. He was favorably known throughout Kentucky, as Colonel of the Kentucky Second Kentucky Federal Infantry, and also of the Seventh Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently was appointed to the rank of Brevet Brigadier General by the President. He was also, near the close of the war, Quartermaster General of the State.

At a large public meeting held to-night, it was resolved that the soldiers of the late war, irrespective of party, turn out as a military escort to attend the funeral. Pall-bearers were also appointed. The funeral takes place to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

A shocking accident occurred on Sunday afternoon last, near Richmond, Indiana, which resulted in the death of Henry Todd, a bright lad of fifteen, whose parents reside in this city. Henry went out for a few hours hunting, with two companions, and feeling tired, wandered from the others and laid down by a tree to rest. One of the other boys coming toward him, mistook a lock of his hair, which could be seen at the foot of the tree, for a squirrel, and fired, the shot taking effect in Henry's temple, killing him almost instantly. The boys were the best of friends.

Departure of the Florences.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Florence left this morning for San Francisco, by way of the Pacific railroad. This is the first engagement ever made by them on the Pacific coast, and has been concluded on most advantageous terms. Mr. Maguire agreeing to pay them three thousand dollars, per week in gold for six weeks.—N. Y. Post, 21st.

A VIRGINIA GHOST.

Remarkable Affair—Unaccountable Disturbances—The Case in Court—Testimony of a Catholic Priest—He Believes the Causes Supernatural.

From the Richmond Inquirer and Examiner, September 18. A most remarkable case was tried on Wednesday in the Hastings Court. The prisoner, Mrs. Fanny Baggett, who is a very respectable lady, apparently about fifty years of age, was, during the whole trial (which lasted until six o'clock P. M.), cool, dignified and self-possessed. Colonel Jenkins, the prosecutor, was assisted by the prosecutor, and A. J. Moore, Jr., defended. The prosecutor was Mr. Chiles, master machinist at the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and a highly respectable gentleman. It will be recollected that last May great excitement prevailed in Ninth street French Garden Hill, arising from very extraordinary occurrences that were transpiring at Mr. Chiles' residence.

The street bell was rung constantly by unseen hands. Stones were thrown at windows broken in Mr. Chiles' house, and still adheres to. Colonel Egbert, Captain Parker and Detective Tyler were sent to investigate the premises, and after a thorough investigation, arrested Mrs. Baggett as the guilty party. Mrs. Baggett solemnly asseverated her innocence, but said that she knew who did it—that "it was done by the dead;" and this remarkable statement she repeated to the Mayor, and still adheres to. Colonel Egbert, Captain Parker and Detective Tyler swore that they were satisfied from their investigation that Mrs. Baggett threw the stones; and an old colored woman swore that she saw Mrs. Baggett throw stones one morning at five o'clock; that she accused Mrs. Baggett of it, and that Mrs. Baggett denied having done it.

For the defense Mr. Baggett, Mrs. Baggett and Mr. Davis swore that they saw the bell ring and stones thrown at Mr. Chiles' house when Mrs. Baggett was in her own house, or standing by them, and when no human being was in sight. Mr. Chiles testified that he saw Mrs. Baggett early one morning in her garden, pick up something and put it in her apron, but this was explained by Mr. Baggett, who stated that it was Corpus Christi morning (27th of May), and that his mother was gathering flowers with which to decorate the Catholic Church.

On cross-examination by Mr. Moore, Mr. Chiles admitted that the furniture in the house was disarranged, when it was impossible for Mrs. Baggett to have had access thereon. Upon being questioned by Colonel Jenkins as to whether his suspicions fell upon any one, Mr. Baggett said that he believed that everything was done—bell-ringing, stone-throwing, &c., by a supernatural means.

Colonel Jenkins asked Mr. Baggett whether it was not against the tenets of the Catholic religion to believe in ghosts? To which Mr. Baggett replied that it was, but he could not help his belief, and that he was conscientiously of the opinion that no human hands rang the bell or threw the stones at Mr. Chiles' house. Mr. Baggett then asked the jury to believe in his testimony. He was listened to with marked respect and attention by the court, jury and a crowded court-house. He is a gentleman of education and very intelligent, twenty-two years of age, and officiates as a priest at St. Peter's cathedral.

Colonel Danforth, Captain Henry and others testified that they had been in the neighborhood of Mrs. Baggett for years, and that she was a perfect lady and most excellent neighbor. No animus was proved. On the contrary, the witnesses on both sides testified that they had never seen any difficulty or unpleasantness between the families. Mrs. Baggett's house is next door to Mr. Chiles', but separated by some five or six yards. Quite a sharp skirmish took place between Colonel Jenkins and Mr. Moore, on the attempt made by Colonel Jenkins to let the detectives on their own conclusions as to the guilt of Mrs. Baggett, Mr. Moore denying that their conclusions were evidence, and that the rules that governed evidence could not be reversed in favor of detectives. The denouement of this strange trial was an acquittal without the jury leaving their box.

At the conclusion of the trial Mrs. Baggett exhibited her right hand to the jury, which was so disabled by a wound that it was evident she could not throw a rock ten yards, and the rock alleged to have been thrown by her must have been thrown fully fifty or sixty yards, and that the matter still remains a profound mystery, and the trial has rather increased than diminished the popular excitement on the subject.

Mr. Baggett is a graduate of a Catholic college, and is a gentleman of education and intelligence, and is said to be a very intelligent and highly educated young lady.

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ANNA DICKINSON.

SHE SLANDERS HER OWN SEX. Indication of the California Women.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Sept. 16. In the Times, of Wednesday, appeared a report of Miss Anna E. Dickinson's lecture, "Last Words," delivered on Tuesday evening at Platt's Hall. As reported in the Times, it has the effect of calling forth two letters, one from "A woman who is proud of being an early Californian, speaking for her contemporaries," and the other from "A Pioneer." Both letters, on the strength of the report in the Times, administered to Miss Dickinson a very shrewd reprimand for her "atrocious libel" on the "noble women" of California's early days.

Miss Dickinson has given us the following characteristic letter, which explains the misunderstanding of the Times' correspondents, and shows how their report misrepresented her.

Editors Chronicle: "Be thou as chaste as ice as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny." Hamlet's statement to Ophelia flashed across my mind as I read an editorial and letters in this morning's Times. Criticism I do not object to, nor candid opposition; but against absolute falsification I protest, since most people do but see the reports of a speech made, and are apt to accept these reports without scrutiny. The Times of Wednesday suppresses and distorts certain portions of my speech of Tuesday, and upon Thursday attacks me, not for what I did utter, but what it asserts I uttered, which seems to me very like adding insult to injury.

Furthermore, the people who write letters denouncing me, and the editor who calls attention to these same letters, were one and all absent from Platt's Hall upon Tuesday night.

To condemn unheard is a crime against justice.

"Look upon this picture and upon this." The Times' report: "The great trouble here is that the country was settled without women. Those few women who did come had better luck in the depths of the sea. It is true, women of brains could have ruled these men; they held the power in the palms of their hands. But as it was, this great power was thrown away for selfish purposes."

My own sentence, word for word, has been that this country was settled by men—not as other new States, by men and women, families—but by men alone; and that the women who by and by came did not improve their work. That there were exceptions, noble exceptions, it is true, earnest, unselfish, self-sacrificing, Christian women; but these could be counted upon your fingers and thumbs with a few multiplications. But for the majority—for any good they accomplished for humanity—they had better have been sunk in the depths of the sea ere they landed upon these shores.

Every man who was here from 1849 to 1852, and who held fast the purity of his soul against saloon and brothel, or who lost it there; every good woman, who saw shipswrecked men, and who, in her own home, made a comfortable home for them; every woman who, in the midst of those dark waters of those days, defied womanhood—that I, who regard my own mother as a type of the divine, and strive, with "stammering lips and insufficient tongue," to inspire women everywhere to copy to the same high standard—that I, who care for and suffer for women, and love them as I love my own soul—that I, who have gone to the scaffold and the stake of ridicule and sarcasm and abuse, oftentimes builded up by the light of their own hands, and accounted this happiness, to be any soul among them might be aroused, and path made smoother, any life made better and happier—that I should be accused, for the first time, here in California, by men, and women who echo me, of being the traducer, the maligner, the hater of my own sex, is the strangest phenomenon which I have witnessed in this new and strange land. It is needless for me and an injustice to the Chronicle—which has at other times given so liberally of its space to a just setting forth of my opinions—to enter upon an elaborate denial, point by point, of the accuracy, or to imply false statements that have been made of my speech. Let me only say to my fault-finders—I trust in the spirit of love: "Purge all things; hold fast that which is good."

Truly yours, ANNA E. DICKINSON. San Francisco, September 9, 1869.

THE GREED OF NEW YORK.

Necessity of Direct Trade. From the Mason (Ind.) Journal.

Why is it that when the cotton market advances in Liverpool, we see a declining market at the South? Why should we be compelled to sell our crop at prices which will enable the Northern speculator to make all the profit?

If capitalists at the North, by combining their means and locking them up so as to compel us to accede to whatever terms they may dictate, can control our market for their own benefit, is it not time for us to be putting our heads together to devise some means of emancipation from this thraldom? We see a great deal about the employment of our money in various industrial enterprises, and thus securing to ourselves immense profits. We would suggest, as a very important enterprise, the formation of a company to run a line of steamers between Savannah and Liverpool, thus giving us direct trade between our cotton fields and the best market for our produce, besides the other advantages such a line of communication would afford us, and saving to ourselves the profits which the Northern "middlemen" now puts into his own pockets. Were such a line established—and we can procure all the money we need in Liverpool and Manchester, to establish it—we need be under no apprehension as to obtaining means to move the crops. Northern capital will then be more abundant than now, and offered more freely and on better terms, when those who control it and want our cotton, come into competition with the English capitalists who also want it.

As it is, owing to our helpless dependence on New York, the money men by locking up their safes, compel us to sell our cotton at two to three cents below what its intrinsic value, and not only that, but in the face of an upward tendency of prices, can force us to submit to the downward tendency which they create for their own advantage.

An Iowa girl, described as a pretty, laughing, talkative, bright-eyed brunette, lately got into Omaha in the evening, was introduced to a young man in the morning, went to a picnic with him, and brought him back and married him before supper.

THE YOUNG MURDER.

A Short Talk with Wm. J. Abrams. What He Has to Say.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

In our rounds yesterday we were permitted to converse with William J. Abrams, under sentence of life to the penitentiary, as an accomplice of Mrs. Clem and Syke Hartman in the Young murder. The prisoner met us at the grated door of the main hall, in his usual polite, yet firm and stolid manner. In answer to various questions he stated that the confession of Syke Hartman, as published in the Sentinel, was instigated and framed by his sister, Mrs. Clem. That she, according to

Important Conference on Cuban Affairs.

Withdrawal of the United States as a Mediator.

Future Action to be Decided by Congress.

A Private Ring for the Detection of Whisky Frauds.

How it Worked in Cincinnati.

Specie Statements of the National Banks.

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The President returned to-day from his projected pleasure trip, accompanied by his family. He found the White House fully renovated and repaired and an addition made in the shape of a billiard room.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The President having been summoned by a telegram from Secretary Fish, drove to the State Department soon after his arrival and was closeted with that official during the most of the day. The subject before them was occasioned by several cable telegrams from Minister Siskie on Cuban affairs, the purpose of which was to inform the President that the Spanish authorities had decided to accept the mediation of the United States.

Mr. Fish's view, which Siskie has gone far beyond his instructions in threatening the Spanish authorities by declaring that if Spain did not accept our proffered mediation Cuba would, probably be recognized as an independent power by the United States. After the conference to-day a dispatch in cipher was prepared and sent to Siskie at Madrid. Owing to the censorship of the telegraph in France, all cable telegrams to our ministers on the continent are written in cipher. There is no doubt but that the Administration is displeased with Siskie's course.

AUXILIARY DETECTIVE BUREAU.

It was mentioned in these dispatches a day or two since, that the distillers in some of the whisky districts have made overtures to the revenue officers to assist them in detecting illicit distilleries as well as in discovering frauds. They allege that they can make more money by having only honest competitors than can be made by illicit distillation, taking the chances of detection, etc. They propose to form an association for the purpose of aiding the revenue officers in detecting dishonest distillers.

The proposition meets with the most favorable recognition at the Revenue Bureau. In 1896 the tobacco manufacturers of Cincinnati organized an association for the suppression of frauds in their business in that section of the country, and employed their own detectives. In several instances the enterprise of the business men who were suffering from the irregular competition of fraudulent manufacturers resulted in the detection of frauds and the conviction of parties that had before defied the Government officers.

CLERICAL ORGANIZATION.

A meeting of the department clerks will be called next week to take into consideration the propriety of a permanent clerical organization for the purpose of securing an increase of compensation.

COLORADO LABORING MEN IN COUNCIL.

A call has been issued for a meeting of colored laboring men in national convention at Baltimore. One of the objects is to consider the question of the importation of contract coolie labor and its effect upon American labor and to petition Congress for the adoption of such laws as will prevent its being a system of slavery.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The Post office department calls which have been pending for some days as follows: Removals; 41 resignations; 109 vacancies filled; 55 name or site changed; 18 offices established; 74 re-established; 35 offices discontinued, 46.

SPECIE ACCOUNT OF NATIONAL BANKS.

In accordance with the recent circular of the Controller of the Currency calling upon the national banks for a statement of the items contained in their specie accounts, the following report has been received from the morning of the 21st inst., the Ohio banks outside of the cities of Cincinnati and Cleveland make the following report:

Gold coin	\$5,133,322
Gold bars	13,325
Gold certificates	1,325,000
Checks payable in gold	1,325,000
Coupons payable in gold	1,325,000
Other specie items	1,325,000
Total	\$7,221,972

The Cincinnati banks report:

Gold coin	\$1,710,000
Silver coin	1,654,000
Checks payable in gold	1,000,000
Coupons payable in gold	1,000,000
Other specie items	1,000,000
Total	\$4,364,000

The Illinois National Banks, exclusive of Chicago, show:

Gold coin to the amount of	\$8,357,672
Silver coin	13,325
Checks payable in gold	1,325,000
Coupons payable in gold	1,325,000
Other specie items	1,325,000
Total	\$10,021,972

The Chicago banks report:

Gold coin	\$50,250
Silver coin	65
Gold certificates	100,000
Checks payable in gold	100,000
Coupons payable in gold	100,000
Other specie items	100,000
Total	\$200,265

The National Banks of Kentucky, excepting those of the city of Louisville, report:

Gold coin	\$2,702,35
Silver coin	30,000
Gold certificates	32,250,00
Checks payable in gold	32,250,00
Coupons payable in gold	32,250,00
Other specie items	32,250,00
Total	\$32,290,00

The Louisville banks report:

Gold coin	\$114,430
Silver coin	850,000
Gold certificates	\$1,325,000
Checks payable in gold	\$1,325,000
Coupons payable in gold	\$1,325,000
Other specie items	\$1,325,000
Total	\$3,839,430

LATER—THE CONFERENCE ON CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Since sending a previous dispatch the result of the important conference to-day between the President and Secretary Fish at the State Department has been learned. It is highly important. A cable telegram was received from Minister Siskie at Madrid, announcing that the Spanish Rengeny had peremptorily declined the offer of mediation made by the Government for the settlement of the revolution in Cuba by the coaction of the island to the insurgents by purchase. The President has directed Secretary Fish to reply by telegram to Siskie that the Government accepted the rejection of its offer as mediator and withdrew from the conference and finally all propositions looking to any future acts on its part to secure peace in Cuba. This ends the whole matter. This information is derived from an official source, and to it may be added the declaration of a member of the cabinet, that the administration will not recognize the belligerent rights of Cuba, but will go on in enforcing the neutrality laws, awaiting further developments in Cuba and handling the question over to Congress.

EUROPE.

An English Review of the Spanish-American Situation.

A Great Crisis in the Roman Church.

Republican Disturbance in Spain.

Victor Hugo Prognosticates a European Federal Republic.

ENGLAND.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN SITUATION. LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Times says the Spaniards have found an advantage in a bold display of patriotism and national courage. They met an imaginary affront with immediate defiance, though their threatened adversary is ten times more powerful than themselves. Siskie is manifestly alarmed at the result of his proceedings, and has requested further instructions. Pending a reply from Washington he desires to withdraw his note. If this is the actual position of the case, Spain owes it to her own fearlessness, which may savor of unreason, but does not partake of the nature of bravado. She has declared, if driven to the extremity, she will fight. No doubt she will. For her to gain advantage by her doing so is out of the question, but as matters stand she will lose less by war than her adversary. America may fairly decline an easy victory, on such onerous and partial terms. The people and Government of Spain are resolved not to part with Cuba without a struggle. Such a contest could only result in a sacrifice of Cuba, coupled with other but slighter losses. Siskie expected no such result. He expected a victory. Possibly in the face of such opposition his proceedings may be qualified or repudiated by his Government. It is believed he exceeded his authority, and America cannot be responsible for his act.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SAME SUBJECT.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Standard thinks the loss of Cuba and perhaps Porto Rico would be the certain result of a war with the United States. Here the mischief for Spain would end after some months of combat, for she must agree to peace, but this mischief would bring with it no corresponding good to the United States. War would cause a serious interruption to her commerce and result in the wholesale destruction of her shipping. It is not probable that the American Government will interfere further in Cuban affairs.

COMMOINOTIONS IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Daily Telegraph estimates that the assistance of Father Hyacinthe is merely one of the many manifestations revealing the commotion in the Roman Catholic Church which promises to make the ecclesiastical council the occasion of anything but spiritual peace.

SPAIN.

COMMERCIAL WITH ENGLAND. MADRID, Sept. 22.—A treaty of commerce between England and Spain will soon be completed.

KING MARKING.

The first subject of discussion before the Cortes on assembling will be the choice of King. Of the candidates thus far suggested the King of Portugal seems to be the favorite. REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT TARAZONA. General Pierraro arrived at Tarazona on Tuesday, and the Republicans made a great demonstration in his honor. Much excitement prevailed, and there were some disturbances. The Republicans were dispersed and the Volunteers of Liberty were dismissed. An order has been issued for the arrest of Pierraro.

EFFORTS TO PRESERVE CUBA.

General Pierraro has returned from France, soon after his arrival a Cabinet council was held, at which it was resolved to use every effort to preserve Cuba, and to dispatch more troops to the island.

THE TARAZONA AFFAIR.

was also discussed and strong measures proposed for the preservation of public order. Another candidate for the throne. Prince Napoleon is spoken of as a candidate for the throne.

THE TARAZONA TROUBLES.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The Republican papers here disavow and reprobate the violence committed at Tarazona.

REGENT SERRANO.

will leave the city probably this week for the baths of Atocha.

ARREST OF GEN. PIERRARO.

TARAZONA, Sept. 22.—Gen. Pierraro has fled from here to Valencia. It is reported that he was stopped at Tortosa and arrested.

FRANCE.

ANTI-MONARCHICAL CELEBRATION. PARIS, Sept. 22.—A banquet and fete were given in this city in commemoration of the 21st of September, 1792.

EFFECT OF FATHER HYACINTHE'S LETTER.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Le Temps says the noble and courageous answer of Fern Hyacinthe will create an immense effect, appearing as it has on the eve of a great council. It is truly a masterpiece of eloquence and earnestness, and the attitude of the eloquent and earnest preacher must have great influence in the present crisis of the church.

THE EMPEROR.

presided at the Council of Ministers to-day. A HORRIBLE STORY. Evidence has been discovered which leads to the belief that the woman and five children discovered dead this week were murdered by the husband and eldest son of the family.

THE RELIGIOUS SITUATION.

PARIS, September 22.—The Journal Des Debates looks upon the religious situation as one fraught with serious consequences. It is said the coming council at Rome will meet only to decide the decision of a most Ultramontane Committee, but the attitude of certain German and American bishops, the complaints of the French clergy, and the attitude of the council will not be so easy and direct as anticipated. If the Synods triumph it will not be a religious struggle, and the triumph can only be ephemeral.

TURKEY.

CONCESSIONS REFUSED. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 22.—The Porte persists in its demands on the Viceroy of Egypt in regard to the power of the latter to raise loans, and refuses to make any concession.

ITALY.

POLITICAL TENSION IN BOVET. FLORENCE, Sept. 22.—The Government has sent a circular to Italian Ministers at foreign courts pointing out the commercial and political interests of Italy. They are pressing a desire that the Porte will act in a conciliatory manner on points yet unsettled with the Viceroy.

PRUSSIA.

THE CROWN PRINCE. BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The Crown Prince, Frederick William, will soon visit Alexandria. He is desired to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal.

MINISTERS APPOINTED.

Baron Von Willebrand, formerly Minister to Austria, has been appointed Minister to France, and Prince Reuss appointed Minister to Austria.

SWITZERLAND.

THE UNIVERSAL PEACE CONGRESS. LAUSANNE, Sept. 22.—The Universal Peace Congress is now in session here. Yesterday a banquet was given to the delegates. Victor Hugo was present, and offered a toast to the Republic and peace. He said, "The Republic is the only example of America, Europe will eventually become a federal republic."

NEW YORK.

Terrible Excitement on Wall Street.

Fluctuations in New York Central 24 Per Cent.

Sudden Inflation of the Gold Premium.

A DAY OF EXCITEMENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Today has been one of great excitement on Wall Street, probably the most excited since 1864. The fluctuations in New York Central extend over a range of 24 per cent, and Hudson River 11 per cent, and affecting more or less the entire list. The immediate cause of the excitement was the granting of an injunction by Judge Barnard to restrain the New York Central directors from consolidating that company with the Hudson River and Albany and Westerlo, and went to Albany last evening, and the controlling owners with several directors started for Albany at 8 o'clock this morning, where a meeting of the directors was called for to-day.

THE MAIN PROOF OF THE RAILROAD SHARE MARKET.

As the Vanderbilt stocks were the main prop of the market, and it was expected that the consolidation would be completed to-day, this news had the effect which has been witnessed, particularly as the principal holders of the stocks were not at the time within supporting distance of the market. New York Central rapidly declined from 185 1/2 to 174 1/2, and recovering, reached as high as 185, but immediately fell back to 183. Such a sudden movement at one time, there were two or three per cent. difference in the prices at which the stock was sold at the same moment in different parts of the long room. The Western roads shared, but partially in the excitement. Northwestern common fell to 71 1/2, preferred to 82 1/2, under a rumor that the next dividend may be paid, Michigan Southern to 82 1/2, Abash to 71, Cleveland and Pittsburgh to 105 1/2, and to 71 1/2, the preferred to 81 1/2, Rhode Island to 107 1/2, Pat. Wayne to 85 1/2, and Erie to 37 1/2. Pacific Mail was very strongly supported. Intelligence from Albany late in the afternoon was to the effect that the consolidation would be effected, notwithstanding the injunction, but the bulls are discouraged by the facility with which the market drops off.

COLL.

was scarcely less excited than stocks. It took a sudden jump to 14 1/2 on belated rumors respecting our relations with Spain, which are readily swallowed by our Spanish phantoms. It was also rumored that the Rothschilds had bought ten millions. Gold in this market closed firm, but it costs \$10 10 per cent. to carry.

SYRACUSE.

New York Democratic State Convention—The Nominations and Resolutions. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Democratic State Convention met at noon to-day. S. J. Tilden in calling the Convention to order made an address, articulating the administration of the Government, and the country, treatment of the South, and the Fifteenth amendment; strongly condemning the proposition to make voters without regard to race, color, or condition, and the would not attempt to set a price on the subject that nation owes us. He would not make a formal demand on that power for a question of public policy, but would leave it to England on the consideration of the subject to offer such reparations as she should deem proper, and to turn our country into a mere market for her goods.

Mr. S. referred to the subject of the proposition to make voters without regard to race, color, or condition, and the would not attempt to set a price on the subject that nation owes us. He would not make a formal demand on that power for a question of public policy, but would leave it to England on the consideration of the subject to offer such reparations as she should deem proper, and to turn our country into a mere market for her goods.

THE TURF.

Second Day of the Buckeye Races—CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—The interest in the fall meeting is unabated, and the attendance of today exceeded that of yesterday. The following is the summary:

First race, Club Pure-bred. Dash of two miles. 1. M. Johnson's (J. B. Lyon's) ch. Victory. 2. Wm. P. Anderson's (J. W. Ford's) b. m. Wood. 3. B. Bruce's (G. W. Stewart's) b. l. Lancer. 4. J. H. Smith's (A. Buford's) f. Zuzu. 5. Richard & Kilgus's (J. B. Lyon's) ch. Athlete. Time, 3:34.

ST. LOUIS.

The Irish Immigration Convention Address to the Irishmen of the United States. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—The executive committee have in charge affairs connected with the National Irish Immigration Convention, have issued the following brief address to the Irishmen of the United States:

The National Convention called by the delegates from the various Irish communities in St. Louis on the 6th of October. Its object is to ameliorate the condition of the Irish immigrant in this free land of his adoption. To this end it is necessary to encourage him to settle upon and till the vast uncultivated and fertile lands of the great west, and to remove him and his family from the moral corruption and poverty consequent upon a residence in the great cities.

The gentlemen who originated and who are now endeavoring to carry out this benevolent project are actuated by disinterested motives. They have received the approval of a large number of the distinguished prelates and clergy as well as that of many prominent laymen of public policy, and are confident that those to whom the success of the cause is dear will interest themselves so far as to see that their city and States represent only the best of the Irish race.

This hope is expressed particularly to the Irishmen of the eastern and middle States, and even more especially to those residing in the great cities of New York. They are pressing a desire that the Porte will act in a conciliatory manner on points yet unsettled with the Viceroy.

In conclusion we say that the benevolent cause should interest every Irishman throughout the world to do his duty.

(Signed) JOSEPH O'NEIL, CONSTANTINE MAGUERI, THOS. J. DAILY, D. H. DONOVAN, JOHN H. FINNEY. Executive Committee.

MASSACHUSETTS.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky—No. 1,435. WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1899, by B. H. Bristol, Esq., Attorney for the United States, against one case, containing 215 lbs. of sugar, alleging in substance that the said sugar was seized on the 18th day of May, 1899, at Louisville, by J. P. Buckner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 5th district of Kentucky, for a violation of sections 5 and 7 of the act of July 20th, 1898, of the internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said district, on the first day of its next October term, the 4th day of Oct. A. D. 1899, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

E. H. MURRAY, U. S. M. K. D. B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney. Dated May, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky—No. 1,436. WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1899, by B. H. Bristol, Esq., Attorney for the United States, against one case, containing 215 lbs. of sugar, alleging in substance that the said sugar was seized on the 18th day of May, 1899, at Louisville, by J. P. Buckner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 5th district of Kentucky, for a violation of sections 5 and 7 of the act of July 20th, 1898, of the internal revenue laws.

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E. H. MURRAY, U. S. M. K. D. B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney. Dated May, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

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E. H. MURRAY, U. S. M. K. D. B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney. Dated May, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky—No. 1,438. WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1899, by B. H. Bristol, Esq., Attorney for the United States, against one case, containing 215 lbs. of sugar, alleging in substance that the said sugar was seized on the 18th day of May, 1899, at Louisville, by J. P. Buckner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 5th district of Kentucky, for a violation of sections 5 and 7 of the act of July 20th, 1898, of the internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky—No. 1,439. WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1899, by B. H. Bristol, Esq., Attorney for the United States, against one case, containing 215 lbs. of sugar, alleging in substance that the said sugar was seized on the 18th day of May, 1899, at Louisville, by J. P. Buckner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 5th district of Kentucky, for a violation of sections 5 and 7 of the act of July 20th, 1898, of the internal revenue laws.

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E. H. MURRAY, U. S. M. K. D. B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney. Dated May, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky—No. 1,440. WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1899, by B. H. Bristol, Esq., Attorney for the United States, against one case, containing 215 lbs. of sugar, alleging in substance that the said sugar was seized on the 18th day of May, 1899, at Louisville, by J. P. Buckner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 5th district of Kentucky, for a violation of sections 5 and 7 of the act of July 20th, 1898, of the internal revenue laws.

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E. H. MURRAY, U. S. M. K. D. B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney. Dated May, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky—No. 1,441. WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1899, by B. H. Bristol, Esq., Attorney for the United States, against one case, containing 215 lbs. of sugar, alleging in substance that the said sugar was seized on the 18th day of May, 1899, at Louisville, by J. P. Buckner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 5th district of Kentucky, for a violation of sections 5 and 7 of the act of July 20th, 1898, of the internal revenue laws.

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E. H. MURRAY, U. S. M. K. D. B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney. Dated May, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky—No. 1,442. WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1899, by B. H. Bristol, Esq., Attorney for the United States, against one case, containing 215 lbs. of sugar, alleging in substance that the said sugar was seized on the 18th day of May, 1899, at Louisville, by J. P. Buckner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 5th district of Kentucky, for a violation of sections 5 and 7 of the act of July 20th, 1898, of the internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said district, on the first day of its next October term, the 4th day of Oct. A. D. 1899, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

E. H. MURRAY, U. S. M. K. D. B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney. Dated May, 1899.

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